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THE PHILADELPHIA MEETING

THE local committee for the Philadelphia meeting of the American Association make the following announcements:

The hotels are either near the center of the city or in close proximity to the University of Pennsylvania. The headquarters of the association will be the Hotel Adelphia, 13th and Chestnut Streets, two blocks distant from both the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia & Reading Railroads. The Adelphia is the newest and most modern hotel in Philadelphia. Members are urged to make hotel reservations as early as possible.

The meetings of the association will be held at the University of Pennsylvania in West Philadelphia, ten minutes by trolley from the center of the city. The university can be reached by taking cars, route 13, on Walnut Street, one block south of the association headquarters, or cars route 11 or 34 on the subway surface lines on Market Street, one block north. Persons arriving on the Pennsylvania Railroad and desiring to go directly to the University of Pennsylvania or to hotels near the university should get off at West Philadelphia Station, six minutes' walk to the university.

The Houston Club, Spruce Street near 34th Street, has been designated as the association headquarters at the University of Pennsylvania. This building is the geographical center of the university and all meetings of the association will be held in university buildings within a radius of two blocks from this point. The privileges of the club are extended to all of the members of the association and affiliated societies. Mail may be addressed here.

The general meeting of the association will be held in Weightman Hall, gymnasium of the University of Pennsylvania, 33d and Spruce Streets, on Monday evening, December 28, at 8 o'clock.

Luncheon will be served in the gymnasium, daily at one o'clock, during the convention, and all in attendance are cordially invited.

The provost of the University of Pennsyl-

vania will give a reception to the members of the association in the university museum immediately after the address of President Wilson.

Placards of the university campus will indicate meeting places of the various sections.

The Geological and Paleontological Society will hold its meeting at the Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th and Race Streets.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE De Morgan medal of the London Mathematical Society was presented at its annual meeting to Sir Joseph Larmor in recognition of his researches in mathematical physics.

PROFESSOR H. F. NEWALL has been elected president of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. The vice-presidents are Dr. E. W. Barnes, Dr. A. C. Seward and Dr. A. E. Shipley.

PROFESSOR WILHELM ERB, the distinguished neurologist of Heidelberg, has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his doctorate.

PRESIDENT CHARLES RICHARD VAN HISE, of the University of Wisconsin, will be the convocation orator at the University of Chicago.

PROFESSOR ROBERT M. YERKES, who on the invitation of the authorities of the German Anthropoid Station at Orotava, Tenerife, had planned to spend the greater part of the year 1915 at the station in an experimental study of the chimpanzee and orang-outang, has been forced to abandon his plan because of the condition of war in Europe. He will instead conduct his investigations during the spring and summer of 1915 at Montecito, California, in conjunction with Dr. G. V. Hamilton, in the latter's private laboratory. From February to October, 1915, Professor Yerkes may be addressed at Santa Barbara, California.

PROFESSOR J. C. BOSE, of Calcutta, known for his work in plant physiology, is in this country. He is to be in the east until January 11, on which date he addresses the New York Academy of Sciences, and before which time he will speak at various universities and to scientific bodies. During the latter part of

January he is arranging a trip to several middle western universities.

DR. PAUL V. NEUGEBAUER has been appointed observer in the astronomical institute of the University of Berlin in succession to Professor P. Lehmann.

THE Harvard corporation has appointed Arthur W. Carpenter, of Boston, to the Central American fellowship in archeology, with an income of \$600 a year.

THE *Journal of the American Medical Association* states that the salaries of Dr. Haven Emerson, sanitary superintendent, and Dr. William H. Park, general director of laboratories in the New York Health Department, have been increased to \$6,000 a year on the condition that they give their full time to the work, relinquishing private practise and their work in Columbia University.

DR. ALBERT CALMETTE, the eminent pathologist, director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, who has been acting as one of the chiefs of the medical service of the French army, has been missing for some time. It is now reported that he is a prisoner of war at Münster. Dr. Calmette is a brother of the late editor of the *Figaro*, Gaston Calmette.

DR. F. F. BUCKHEMER, third incumbent of the exchange curatorship in paleontology at Columbia, is a prisoner of war in Brest, France, and Dr. Hülsentek, fourth incumbent, is a prisoner of war in Gibraltar.

THE Iron Cross has been awarded to Dr. Karl Thomas, of Professor Rubner's laboratory in Berlin, who was in charge of a field hospital near Mons, for courageous action during the retreat.

DR. FELIX VON LUSCHAN, director of the Berlin Museum of Ethnology and professor in the university, lectured before the Germanistic Society in New York on December 2, on "Peoples of West Asia," and at Columbia University on December 9 on "Excavations in Asia Minor."

DR. HENRY S. GRAVES, chief forester of the United States, lectured before the Washington Academy of Sciences on December 3, on

"The Place of Forestry in the Natural Sciences."

PROFESSOR LAFAYETTE B. MENDEL, of Yale University, will give a course of lectures under the Herter foundation, at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, on December 10, 11, 14 and 15. The subject of the lectures, which will be given at four o'clock in the afternoon, is "Aspects of the Physiology and Pathology of Growth."

MR. P. MACLEOD YEARSLEY lectured upon the "Classification of the Deaf Child for Educational Purposes" at a meeting of the Child Study Society at the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, on November 5.

WE learn from the *Cornell Alumni Weekly* of the death of Daniel Elmer Salmon, the first chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, at Butte, Mont. He was born at Mount Olive, Morris county, N. J., in 1850, and entered Cornell University when it opened in 1868. He became interested in the study of veterinary medicine after becoming acquainted with Dr. James Law, who had just come to Cornell from Scotland. After practising for several years, Dr. Salmon was from 1878 till 1884 connected with the U. S. Department of Agriculture as an investigator of animal diseases. The Bureau of Animal Industry was established in 1884, and Dr. Salmon was appointed chief of that bureau, holding the office till 1906.

DR. GEORGE L. MANNING, professor of physics at Robert College in Constantinople, has died in Florence, Italy, while on his way home, after a recent illness. Dr. Manning was 50 years old. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and had taught at Stevens Institute of Technology and at Cornell University.

THE Reverend Dr. Addison Ballard, at one time professor of science and mathematics at Marietta College and Ohio University, and later professor of philosophy at Lafayette College and at New York University, has died at the age of ninety-two years.

DR. EWALD FLÜGEL, of the chair of English philology at Stanford University, died at his home in Palo Alto on the evening of November 14, in the fifty-first year of his age. He had been connected with the university from its beginning in 1892, coming from the University of Leipzig.

DR. GIOVAN BATTISTA GUCCIA, professor of higher mathematics in the University of Palermo, died in that city on October 29. Professor Guccia was the founder in 1884 of the *Circolo Matematico di Palermo* and editor of its *Rendiconti*.

DR. CHARLES BARRETT LOCKWOOD, a distinguished English surgeon, well known as a teacher and as a writer on surgery, has died at the age of fifty-six years from septicemia contracted in the course of an operation.

DR. HEINRICH BURKHARDT, professor of mathematics in the Technical Institute of Munich, has died at the age of fifty-three years.

DR. EMIL ALFRED WEBER, emeritus professor of philosophy at Strassburg, has died at the age of seventy-nine years.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR DAVIS PRAIN, director of the Kew Botanical Gardens, has lost his only son, Lieut. T. Prain, who has been killed in action.

DR. F. FELIX HAHN, assistant curator in the Königliche Hof Museum, Stuttgart, and lieutenant in the Bavarian artillery fell before Nancy on September 8. On receiving his doctorate from Munich in 1911, he came to the paleontological department of Columbia University as the first exchange assistant and curator in paleontology. During his year in this country he did some detailed work on the graptolites leading to the publication of his paper "On the Dictyonema Fauna of Navy Island, New Brunswick." Another contribution was on "The Form of Salt Deposits." Among his papers in German may be mentioned: "Ergebnisse neuer Spezialforschungen in den Alpen," "Die neuere regional geologische Spezialliteratur der bayerischen und nordtiroler Alpen," "Zür Geologie der Berge

des oberen Saalachtals," "E. O. Ulrichs 'Revision der Palaeozoischen Systeme'—ein Merkstein der Stratigraphie als Wissenschaft?," "Untermeerische Gleitungen bei Trenton Falls (Nord Amerika), und ihr Verhältniss zu Ähnlichen Störungsbildern." This last paper is one of the most important contributions to structural geology made in this country in the last few years.

THE Carnegie Museum has secured, through Professor C. H. Eigenmann, the pamphlet library of the late Dr. Albert Günther, long headkeeper of the British Museum of Natural History, justly regarded in his time as the most eminent ichthyologist and herpetologist of Great Britain. The collection comprises almost all the literature relating to fishes and reptiles printed in the periodicals and journals of learned societies during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

THE Georgia State Sanitarium at Milledgeville has been selected by the United States government as a station for experimental work in pellagra cases. The patients will be segregated and kept under special treatment and diet, the work being done under the charge of two experts of the United States Public Health Service.

A SERIES of addresses on subjects connected with the European war is announced at the University of Chicago. They include: "Racial Traits Underlying the War," William I. Thomas, professor of sociology, December 3; "The Balkan Question," Ferdinand Schevill, professor of modern history, January 7; "Russian and Asiatic Issues Involved," Samuel N. Harper, assistant professor of Russian language and institutions, January 14; "The Effects of the War on Banking and Credit," Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin, February 4; "The Ethics of Nations," James Hayden Tufts, head of the department of philosophy, February 11; "The Rights and Duties of the United States as a Neutral Nation," Charles Cheney Hye, professor of law, Northwestern University, February 18; "Geographical and Economic Influences," J. Paul Goode, associate professor of geography, February 25;

"The Effects of the War on Economic Conditions," Chester W. Wright, associate professor of political economy, March 4.

THE Rice Institute announces its first series of university extension lectures to be given on the afternoons of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The scientific lectures, given on Wednesdays, are as follows:

Electricity, illustrated by numerous experiments, a course of six lectures by Harold Albert Wilson, professor of physics.

The Geology of Texas, a course of three lectures by Edwin Theodore Dumble, consulting geologist of the Southern Pacific Company.

Applications of Chemistry to Industry and Commerce, a course of three lectures by Arthur Romaine Hitch, instructor in chemistry.

As an answer to the impression which seems to exist, that all the public lands of any value have long ago been taken up, Secretary Lane, in an advance statement from his annual report, calls attention to the fact that since March 4, 1913, settlers have made entry on nearly 20,000,000 acres of public lands—an area equal to that of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New Jersey combined. During the same period practically as much more coal and other mineral land of the west has been examined in detail in 40-acre tracts by the Geological Survey, and most of it has been thrown open to settlement or purchase. Some of these lands, such as those which include workable deposits of phosphate or oil, are still withdrawn pending suitable legislation for their disposal or use. Another important activity in public-land classification to which the secretary calls attention is the designation of lands for entry as "enlarged" or 320-acre homesteads. Designations under this law approved by him, cover 33,453,056 acres. The extract from the secretary's report contains a series of maps of twelve public-land states showing in graphic form (1) the areas withdrawn from entry in these states between March, 1913, and July, 1914, (2) the areas restored to entry, (3) the designations under the enlarged-homestead law, and (4) land taken up by settlers. Thus, for example, the map of Montana shows the total area for the state, 93,000,000 acres; lands

withdrawn from entry, 67,741 acres; lands restored to entry after examination, 3,171,558 acres; lands designated under the enlarged-homestead law, 11,022,854; acres and lands entered by settlers, 7,417,291 acres. The other states in which public-land activities have been large and which are discussed by the secretary are Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, North Dakota, Arizona, California and Nevada.

ATTENTION is called by *The Observatory* to the fact that at the congress of the representatives of the national ephemerides held in Paris in 1911 a scheme of cooperation between the various countries was planned, so as to assure in the future a greater production of useful work and to avoid a superfluous repetition of the computations. This end was to be attained by a plan of exchange and division of work, although each Almanack was to retain its own distinctive features. The ephemerides for 1916 mark the inauguration of this arrangement. The Nautical Almanack Office has been supplied from abroad with the following: The ephemeris of Mercury from Berlin. The apparent places of polar stars from Paris. The apparent places of stars from Berlin, San Fernando and Turin. Details of eclipses and elements of occultations from Washington. The positions of the satellites of Mars and of Jupiter's fifth satellite from Washington; of Jupiter's four principal satellites from Paris; of Saturn's satellites and ring from Berlin; of the satellites of Uranus and Neptune from Washington. Physical ephemerides of the sun, moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars and Jupiter from Washington. The Nautical Almanack Office has in its turn supplied, under this arrangement, the greater part of the Greenwich ephemerides of the sun, moon and planets. In the table of the mean places of stars the magnitudes are taken from the Revised Harvard Photometry, instead of, as previously, from Newcomb's Fundamental Catalogue. The spectral types, as given in the Revised Harvard Photometry, are now also added. From 1916 onwards, the fundamental meridian adopted by the *Connaissance des Temps* will be the meridian of Greenwich.

THE annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association will be held in Philadelphia from December 28 to 31, in affiliation with Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Folk-Lore Society. Titles for the joint program should be sent immediately to Professor George Grant MacCurdy, secretary, Yale University Museum, New Haven, Conn.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE board of regents of the University of Michigan has revised the faculty salary schedule of the literary department and the academic divisions of the engineering department. The revised and the original scales follow: Instructors, \$1,000–\$1,600, formerly \$900–\$1,400; assistant professors, \$1,700–\$2,000, formerly \$1,600–\$1,800; junior professors, \$2,100–\$2,400, formerly \$2,000–\$2,200; professors, \$2,500–\$4,000, formerly \$2,500–\$3,500. The revised scale affects 200 teachers, and increases the year's budget by approximately \$40,000.

CONTRACTS have been let for the construction of Ida Noyes Hall, the building which is to serve the women students of the University of Chicago as Bartlett Gymnasium and the Reynolds Club, provide for the physical culture and social needs of the men. This building, a gift of Mr. La Verne Noyes as a memorial to his wife, will be completed in January, 1916, at a cost of over \$450,000.

DR. ROGER I. LEE, of Boston, has been elected to the chair of hygiene recently established at Harvard University.

DR. HOWARD THOMAS KARSNER, assistant professor of pathology in the Harvard Medical School, has been appointed professor of pathology in the school of medicine of Western Reserve University.

DR. JOHN PENTLAND MAHAFFY, known for his work on Greek history, literature and social life, has been appointed provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

DR. ALDO CASTELLANI, director of the clinic for tropical diseases, Colombo, Ceylon, has

been appointed by the Italian government professor of tropical medicine in the University of Naples, and the director of the royal clinic for tropical diseases in the same city.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

A PECULIAR BEHAVIOR OF CUMULUS CLOUDS OVER THE ILLINOIS RIVER VALLEY

AT noon on a bright day in mid-August, 1914, the writer noticed over the valley of the Illinois River in Schuyler County, Illinois, a phenomenon which he deems worthy of record. The day was hot, with a brisk breeze from the west, and clear except for light cumulus clouds, uniformly and fairly closely spaced,

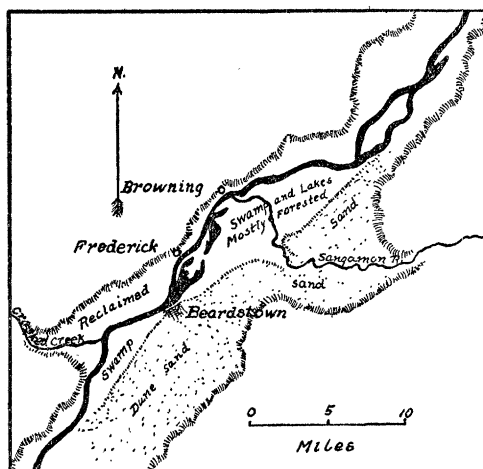


FIG. 1. Sketch of the portion of the Illinois River Valley along which the phenomenon here described was observed. Clear sky lay over the swampy and forested portion of the valley northeast of Beardstown while over the uplands and the reclaimed bottomlands cumulus clouds were observed. From the point of observation it could not be determined whether the clouds began again at the edge of the dune sand or at the eastern bluff.

moving rather rapidly with the wind. During a stop for lunch on the crest of the western bluff-border of the valley between Frederick and Browning (Fig. 1) attention was drawn to the movement of the cumulus clouds overhead. As a matter of curiosity a particular